

REMARKS

Claims 1-4 and 6, 7, 9-17 remain pending in this application with claims 1, 4, 10 and 12 being amended by this response. These claims have been amended for purposes of clarity and to correct typographical errors. Support for these amendments can be found throughout the specification and more specifically on page 2, line 2; page 5, lines 5-6; page 6, lines 7-12 and page 8, lines 26-27. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that no new matter is added by the amendments to the claims.

Objection to the Drawings

Figure 1 is objected to because it should be designated as Prior Art. Please replace the drawing sheet on file with the attached amended drawing sheet designating Figure 1 as "Prior Art." No new matter is added by this amendment. In view of the attached amended drawing sheet it is respectfully submitted that this objection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Claim Objections

Claim 4 is objected to due to certain informalities. Claim 4 has been amended to replace the objected to comma with a period, as suggested by the Office Action. Therefore, in view of the amendment to claim 4, it is respectfully submitted that this objection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as containing insufficient antecedent basis for "(25, 310, 45)." This claim has been amended to delete the rejected reference numerals. Consequently, in view of the amendment to claim 10, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendment to claim 10, it is respectfully submitted that this rejection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 1-4, 8, 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

Claims 1-4, 8, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681).

The present claimed arrangement provides a method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals. The time-continuous signal is sampled at a frequency at least as high as the maximum of all frequencies of the channel bit clocks of the digital signal formats. The sampled signal is analyzed to locate occurrences of one or more of the sync patterns, thereby making available, as an analysis information, where in the sampled signal which ones of the sync patterns are located. From the analysis information, distance information about distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns is calculated. From the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies is recognized. The sampled signal is converted into a converted signal which represents the data at the channel bit clock. Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests the features of the present claimed arrangement.

Hirofumi describes accurately sampling multi-valued data from reproduced signals of data recorded with a high recording density (*see* Abstract). Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests "data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats" as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Hirofumi "relates to the multi-value data sampling equipment applied to the optical disk unit which plays and samples the multi-value data currently recorded on recording media, such as an optical disc, and the sampling of that multi-value data" (paragraph [0001]). Hirofumi is concerned with sampling data in a more accurate way (*see* paragraph [0003]). This is completely unrelated to data recovery. Furthermore, Hirofumi nowhere discloses or suggests "two or more digital signal formats" as recited in the present claimed arrangement. Hirofumi describes 2 synchronized signals (*see* paragraph [0005]) and a first and second pattern data (*see* paragraph [0007]). However, Hirofumi nowhere discloses nor suggests "data recovery from

a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

Additionally, Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests “recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. As argued above, Hirofumi merely describes a first and second pattern data. The Office Action on page 5 argues that “the pattern data tells it which signal format the signal complies.” Applicants respectfully submit that although Hirofumi describes first and second pattern data, Hirofumi nowhere discloses or suggests “**recognising** ... the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Merely describing different sync patterns as in Hirofumi is not the same as recognizing the digital signal format from among multiple formats, as in the present claimed arrangement. Therefore, the signal format is not recognized in Hirofumi. Thus, Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests “recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement where the signal format is unknown from the start of the method. Rather, in Hirofumi, a signal format is fixedly assumed. For example, Hirofumi describes a prescribed number of multi-value data between divided cycles (*see* paragraph [0008] and claim 8). This is wholly unlike the present claimed arrangement in which the signal format is unknown at the beginning. Therefore, Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

The Office Action on page 12 concedes that Hirofumi “does not teach ... recognize, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the

signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Applicants respectfully submit that in view of the admission made by the Office Action, it is respectfully submitted that Hirofumi also does not disclose or suggest the similar feature of claim 1 which recites “recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies.” Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over Hirofumi should be withdrawn. Additionally, for the reasons presented herein with respect to claim 12, Hirofumi, when combined with Bongfeldt, also does not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 1 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Claims 2, 3, 8, 16 and 17 are dependent on claim 1 and are also considered patentable over Hirofumi for the same reasons as claim 1 presented above. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 2, 3, 8, 16 and 17 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Claim 4 is dependent on claim 1, and therefore is allowable for the same reasons as claim 1. Additionally, claim 4 is considered patentable because Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests “after locating a sync pattern occurrence, decoding from the sampled signal or from a sample rate converted sampled signal a readout address information contained therein” as recited in claim 4 of the present arrangement. The Office Action on page 7 argues that paragraph [0008] of Hirofumi is equivalent to the present claimed arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. The Office Action asserts that “in order to compute the time difference, an address/location information must be found/contained in the detection means.” Even if such an interpretation could be made and the location information was found in the detection means, this does not imply in any way that such location information is being decoded from the sampled signal or from a sample rate converted sampled signal. Therefore, nowhere in Hirofumi is there suggestion or disclosure of “after locating a sync pattern occurrence, decoding from the sampled signal or from a sample rate converted sampled signal a readout address information contained therein” as recited in claim 4 of the present arrangement.

Hirofumi does not disclose or suggest “decoding from the sampled signal or from a sample rate converted sampled signal a readout address information contained therein” as recited in claim 4 of the present arrangement. The Office Action The Office Action on page 7 argues that “in order to compute the time difference, an address/location information must be found/contained in the detection means” (emphasis added). Even if this interpretation made by the Office Action could be made, it is respectfully submitted that this does not imply in any way that such location information is readout address information or that decoding is performed from the “from the sampled signal or from a sample rate converted sampled signal” as recited in the present claimed arrangement. Therefore, Hirofumi does not disclose or suggest “decoding from the sampled signal or from a sample rate converted sampled signal a readout address information contained therein” as recited in claim 4 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 4 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that this rejection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681) in view of Valaskovic et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0190203 A1), hereinafter “Valaskovic.”

Claim 6 is dependent on claim 1, and therefore is allowable for the same reasons as claim 1. Additionally, claim 6 is considered patentable because Hirofumi and Valaskovic, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement. For the reasons described above with respect to claim 1, Hirofumi does not disclose or suggest “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats ... recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the

present arrangement. It is further respectfully submitted that Valaskovic (with Hirofumi) also does not disclose or suggest these features.

Valaskovic describes improving “on the heretofore known methods of controlling the stability of an electrospray process, by using a sub-system to monitor and control the dynamic or static morphology of the fluid exiting the electrospray nozzle” (paragraph [0032]).

Valaskovic (with Hirofumi) neither discloses nor suggests “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Valaskovic describes that “[t]he image pattern matching control system would first acquire an image from the CCD camera ... The acquired image would then be compared to each of the library images using a normalized spatial domain cross-correlation scheme, a well-established image comparison method known to those skilled in the art” (paragraph [0112]). The system of Valaskovic is completely unrelated to the present claimed arrangement in which data is recovered from “a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals.”

Furthermore, Valaskovic (with Hirofumi) does not disclose or suggest “recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Valaskovic with Hirofumi is not concerned with “recognizing ... the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Therefore, Valaskovic with Hirofumi neither discloses nor suggests the features of the present claimed arrangement. As claim 6 is dependent on claim 1, claim 6 is also considered patentable over Valaskovic and Hirofumi.

Consequently, in view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 6 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681) in view of Katayama (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0151988 A1).

Claim 9 is dependent on claims 1 and 4, and therefore is allowable for the same reasons as claims 1 and 4. Additionally, claim 9 is considered patentable because Hirofumi and Katayama, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement. For the reasons described above with respect to claim 1, Hirofumi does not disclose or suggest “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats ... recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. It is further respectfully submitted that Katayama (with Hirofumi) also does not disclose or suggest these features.

Katayama describes evaluating a state of a signal with a fewer number of samples compared with an error rate. A reproducing signal obtained from a magneto-optical disk is subjected to maximum-likelihood decode in a maximum-likelihood decoder, paths coupling with each other in the maximum-likelihood decode is detected by an evaluation index generation unit and, at the same time, a difference of likelihoods (path metrics) of those paths is obtained to adjust a parameter of a recording and reproducing signal or a control signal of an optical pickup based on the likelihood difference. The parameter is, for example, auto-tracking, a gain of an auto-focusing loop, or an offset value, or a gain value of a reproducing signal, a recording power, or a reproducing power intensity (*see* Abstract).

Katayama (with Hirofumi) neither discloses nor suggests “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Katayama “provide[s] an

optical information recording and reproducing method and apparatus capable of performing highly accurate adjustment with a small number of samples and a simple structure” (paragraph [0012]). There is no suggestion or disclosure in Katayama of recovering data “from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats” at all. Therefore, Katayama (with Hirofumi) neither discloses nor suggests “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

Furthermore, Katayama (with Hirofumi) is not concerned with and does not disclose or suggest “recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Katayama only records and reproduces optical information and does not disclose or suggest “recognizing ... the one digital signal **format** among the two or more digital signal formats” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Therefore, Katayama and Hirofumi, when taken individually or on combination, do not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement. As claim 9 is dependent on claim 1, claim 9 is also considered patentable over Katayama and Hirofumi.

Consequently, in view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 9 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681) in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 6,788,753 B1).

Claim 10 is dependent on claim 1, and therefore is allowable for the same reasons as claim 1. Additionally, claim 10 is considered patentable because Hirofumi and Brown, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement. For the reasons described above with respect to claim 1, Hirofumi

does not disclose or suggest “[a] method for data recovery from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats ... recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. It is further respectfully submitted that Brown (with Hirofumi) also does not disclose or suggest these features.

Brown describes a timing circuit used in reading disc media or other data including multiple sync detection circuits. In the event that an active sync detection circuit fails to detect sync signals within predefined parameters, a different one of the sync detection circuits searches for a sync pattern. Uniquely definable sequences of sync patterns are used to determine a position of sync patterns within a sector of data (*see* Abstract).

Brown (with Hirofumi) neither discloses nor suggests “recognising, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Brown may describe the different sync patterns of CDs and DVDs (*see* Figs. 3 and 4). However, Brown (with Hirofumi) does not disclose or suggest “**recognising**, from the analysis information and the distance information, the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Merely describing various formats of media is not the same as “recognizing ... the one digital signal format among the two or more digital signal formats” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Therefore, Brown and Hirofumi, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement. As claim 10 is dependent on claim 1, claim 10 is also considered patentable over Brown and Hirofumi.

Consequently, in view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 10 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claims 12 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681) in view of Bongfeldt (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0045461 A1).

Claim 12 provides an apparatus for recovering a channel bit clock from a time-continuous signal compliant to one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific framing structure including a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals. A sampled signal is generated from the time-continuous signal. Analog to digital conversion is provided. Sample rate conversion is provided. An analyzer is adapted to analyze the sampled signal to locate occurrences of one or more of the sync patterns, thereby making available, as an analysis information, where in the sampled signal which ones of the sync patterns are located. A calculator calculates, from the analysis information, a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns. The calculator also calculates a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock from the analysis information. A format recognizer recognizes, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies. The sample rate conversion converts its input data to output data obeying an output sample rate equal to the channel bit rate or bit clock as calculated by the calculator. Hirofumi and Bongfeldt, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest these features.

Claim 12 contains features similar to claim 1. Therefore, all arguments presented above with respect to claim 1 against Hirofumi are applicable to claim 12. Additionally, Hirofumi, when taken individually or in combination with Bongfeldt, does not disclose or suggest the following features of the present claimed arrangement.

Hirofumi describes accurately sampling multi-valued data from reproduced signals of data recorded with a high recording density. Hirofumi (with Bongfeldt) neither discloses nor suggests "a calculator adapted to calculate from the analysis information a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns; and to calculate a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock from the analysis information" as

recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Hirofumi describes a “multi-value data cycle calculation part 5 [that] detects all maximums and minimums from the above-mentioned pattern data of the above-mentioned synchronized signal detected by the synchronized signal primary detecting element 4. It asks for the time interval between the minimums which adjoin the time interval between the adjoining maximum, and the function of a multi-value data cycle calculation means” (paragraph [0016]). Therefore, Hirofumi merely describes detecting the maximum and minimum points in a synchronized signal. Time intervals between the minimums and maximums may be calculated. However, these time intervals between maximum and minimums are not equivalent to and do not disclose or suggest “distance information about the distance between **consecutive locations** of sync patterns” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

The Office Action cites paragraph [0019] of Hirofumi as being relevant to the present claimed arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. Specifically, the Office Action argues that paragraph [0019] shows that “channel bit rate is found.” Paragraph [0019] merely describes data cycle calculation which is based on the detection of “all the maximums and minimums from the point of the 2nd pattern data s3 detected by the synchronized signal primary detecting element 4. It asks for the time interval between the minimums which adjoin the time interval between the adjoining maximum, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the average value of the full time interval is computed as a cycle of the multi-value data, and it outputs to the data extraction part 6” (paragraph [0019]). Applicants fail to see how this is equivalent to the calculation of “a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock” as recited in claim 12 of the present claimed arrangement. Nowhere in the cited passage or elsewhere in Hirofumi (with Bongfeldt) is there disclosure or suggestion of “a calculator adapted to calculate from the analysis information a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns; and to calculate a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock from the analysis information” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Furthermore, the Office Action on page 12 concedes that Hirofumi “does not teach ... recognize, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Applicants

respectfully submit that combining the system of Hirofumi with the system of Bongfeldt would also not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement.

Bongfeldt describes adaptively controlling the coverage area of an on-frequency repeater. First, RF signals are received from a transceiver (such as a base station, or a subscriber's wireless communications device). The RF signals are detected using a broadband detector, narrowband down converter and detector, and these detected signals are monitored by a micro controller. The micro controller operates, under control of suitable software implementing an Adaptive Control Algorithm, to adjust the ERP of second RF signals transmitted to the transceiver to thereby control the coverage area of the repeater, and maintain a substantially constant power level of the second RF signals received by the transceiver (*see* Abstract).

The Office Action on page 13 argues that Bongfeldt in paragraph [0068] teaches the claim 12 feature of "recognise[ing], from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies." Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited passage of Bongfeldt recites:

"Thus, when the switching input 96 supplies an RF sample signal from the uplink AGC 44 to the mixer 98, the selectable BPF 100 and detection log amplifier 102 operate to detect the power level and number of desired RF signals within the uplink channel 36, and this information can be used by the micro controller 42 to determine the signal format, set the appropriate power (i.e., gain) in the uplink path 36 and, for each detected desired RF signal, tune the synthesizer 104 to the corresponding downlink channel frequency (e.g., 45 MHz above the frequency of the detected signal), if necessary" (paragraph [0068]).

Bongfeldt may describe a micro controller that determines the signal format of an RF signal, such as a Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) format or a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) format. This is completely unlike "recognise[ing], from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies" as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. The signal formats that are determined in Bongfeldt (with Hirofumi) are completely unrelated to and do not disclose or suggest "recognise[ing] ... the signal format" which is "one of two or more digital signal

formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific framing structure including a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Therefore, Bongfeldt (with Hirofumi) do not suggest or disclose “recognise[ing], from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Furthermore, Bongfeldt (with Hirofumi) does not disclose or suggest “a format recogniser adapted to recognise, from the analysis information and the distance information...” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Bongfeldt (with Hirofumi) does not calculate “from the analysis information a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Therefore, it follows that Bongfeldt (with Hirofumi) cannot use the distance information in order to “recognize ... the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Even if the systems of Hirofumi and Bongfeldt could be combined, as suggested by the Office Action, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. The combined system would sample multi-value data. The combined system would also control the coverage area of an on-frequency repeater. The combined system may determine a TDMA or CDMA format of a signal. However, the combined system of Hirofumi and Bongfeldt, similar to the individual systems, would not disclose or suggest “a calculator adapted to calculate from the analysis information a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns; and to calculate a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock from the analysis information” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. The combined system may calculate the distance between the maximum and minimum points in a sync signal. However, this distance is not “the distance between **consecutive** locations of sync patterns” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Additionally, the combined system of Hirofumi and Bongfeldt neither discloses nor suggests “a format recogniser adapted to recognise, from the analysis information and the

distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. As described above, Bongfeldt (with Hirofumi) only determines signal formats such as CDMA and TDMA. This is completely unrelated to and does not disclose or suggest “one of two or more digital signal formats each having a specific channel bit clock and a specific framing structure including a specific sync pattern occurring in regular intervals” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Therefore, it follows that the combined system cannot disclose or suggest “a format recogniser adapted to recognise, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 12 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Claim 13 is dependent on claim 12 and is also considered patentable over Hirofumi and Bongfeldt, when taken individually or in combination, for the same reasons as claim 12. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 13 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that this rejection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681) in view of Bongfeldt (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0045461 A1) in further view of Bass et al. (U.S. 4,641,364), hereafter “Bass.”

Claim 14 is dependent on claim 12, and therefore is allowable for the same reasons as claim 12. Additionally, claim 14 is considered patentable because Hirofumi, Bongfeldt and Bass, when taken individually or in any combination, do not disclose or suggest “additionally including a sync ID decoder triggered by the analyser having located a sync pattern occurrence, the sync ID decoder decoding the sync IDs from the sample rate converted digitised signal” as recited in claim 14 of the present arrangement.

The Office Action on page 14 concedes that Hirofumi and Bongfeldt do not disclose or suggest “additionally including a sync ID decoder triggered by the analyser having located a sync pattern occurrence, the sync ID decoder decoding the sync IDs from the sample rate converted digitised signal” as recited in claim 14 of the present arrangement. However, Applicants respectfully submit that Bass, when taken individually or in any combination with Hirofumi and Bongfeldt, also does not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable.

Bass describes increasing efficiency in the use of a communications channel between a Control Unit and a multiplicity of terminal or satellite units by utilizing the combinations of the unit address code words and their complements as coded commands and automatically returned responses. At least one combination of the Control Unit address code words and word complements can be manually entered at any one of the satellite units to serve as a special response to one combination of the respective satellite address code words and word complements, to cause a change of function or operation at the Control Unit. The system may be coupled to a Host Computer and normally the information received by the Control Unit would be encoded for transmission to the computer, in which case the change of function could be the disabling of transmission to the Host Computer (*see* Abstract).

Bass (with Hirofumi and Bongfeldt) neither discloses nor suggests “additionally including a sync ID decoder triggered by the analyser having located a sync pattern occurrence, the sync ID decoder decoding the sync IDs from the sample rate converted digitised signal” as recited in claim 14 of the present arrangement. The Office Action on page 15 argues that Bass locates “a sync pattern occurrence ... from the sampled signal.” Applicants respectfully submit that this is completely unrelated to and does not disclose or suggest the “decoding of sync IDs from the sample rate converted digitised signal” as recited in claim 14 of the present arrangement. As shown in the present specification on page 3, lines 22-25, a sample rate converted digitized signal, as in the present claimed arrangement, is different than the sampled signal described in Bass. Therefore, the sampled signal in Bass (with Hirofumi and Bongfeldt) is not equivalent to the “sample rate converted digitised signal” in the present claimed arrangement. Therefore, Bass, Hirofumi and Bongfeldt, when taken individually or in any combination, do not disclose or suggest “additionally including a

sync ID decoder triggered by the analyser having located a sync pattern occurrence, the sync ID decoder decoding the sync IDs from the sample rate converted digitised signal” as recited in claim 14 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 14 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that this rejection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

Rejection of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirofumi (JP Patent Pub. No. 2001-013681) in view of Bongfeldt (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0045461 A1) in further view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 6,788,753 B1).

Claim 15 is dependent on claim 12, and therefore is allowable for the same reasons as claim 12. Additionally, claim 15 is considered patentable because Hirofumi, Bongfeldt and Brown, when taken individually or in any combination, do not disclose or suggest the features of the present claimed arrangement. For the reasons described above with respect to claim 12, Hirofumi and Bongfeldt not disclose or suggest “a calculator adapted to calculate from the analysis information a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns; and to calculate a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock from the analysis information” and “a format recogniser adapted to recognise, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. It is further respectfully submitted that Brown (with Hirofumi and Bongfeldt) also does not disclose or suggest these features.

Brown describes a timing circuit used in reading disc media or other data including multiple sync detection circuits. Brown (with Hirofumi and Bongfeldt) neither discloses nor suggests “a format recogniser adapted to recognise, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Brown may describe the different sync patterns of CDs and DVDs

(see Figs. 3 and 4). However, Brown (with Hirofumi) does not disclose or suggest “a format recogniser adapted to **recognise**, from the analysis information and the distance information, the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Merely describing various formats of media does not disclose or suggest “a format recogniser adapted to recognise ... the signal format to which the signal complies” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Additionally, the combined system, similar to the individual systems of Hirofumi, Bongfeldt and Brown, would not disclose or suggest “a calculator adapted to calculate from the analysis information a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns; and to calculate a channel bit rate and/or the channel bit clock from the analysis information” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. The combined system would merely determine the time interval between maximum and minimum points in a sync signal. However, these determinations are not equivalent to and do not disclose or suggest calculating “a distance information about the distance between consecutive locations of sync patterns” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Therefore, the combined system, similar to the individual systems of Hirofumi, Bongfeldt and Brown, do not disclose or suggest the features of claim 12 of the present arrangement. As claim 15 is dependent on claim 12, claim 15 is also considered patentable over Hirofumi, Bongfeldt and Brown, when taken individually or in any combination. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 15 is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks and amendments to the claims it is respectfully submitted that this rejection is satisfied and should be withdrawn.

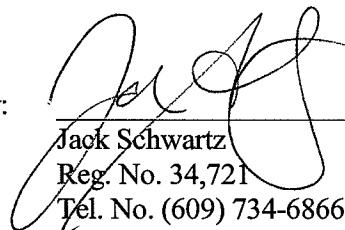
Claims 7 and 11 have been indicated as allowable if rewritten in independent form. In view of the above remarks, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 1 and 12 are allowable. As all other claims currently pending in this application are dependent on claims 1 and 12, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are also allowable.

Having fully addressed the Examiner's rejections, it is believed that, in view of the preceding amendments and remarks, this application stands in condition for allowance. Accordingly then, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully solicited. If, however, the Examiner is of the opinion that such action cannot be taken, the Examiner is invited to contact the applicant's attorney so that a mutually convenient date and time for a telephonic interview may be scheduled.

No fee is believed due. However, if a fee is due, please charge the additional fee to Deposit Account 07-0832.

Respectfully submitted,
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